

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7010

號六初月五年元統宣

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1909.

三拜禮

號三十月六年英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling.....\$1,500,000 at 2/11=\$1,500,000
Silver.....\$14,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. Bannock, Esq.
G. G. Barrett, Esq.
G. S. Gabbay, Esq.
W. Hals, Esq.
O. R. Lennemann, Esq.
R. Shillim, Esq.
R. Shaw, Esq.
H. A. Siebs, Esq.
H. A. W. Sindr, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1909. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,300,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,300,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " " 3 1/2 " "
" " " 3 " " 3 " "
WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [21]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$5,250,000
ABOUT MK \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$1,250,000
ABOUT MK \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREBARNERDLE HOUSE, E.O.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
" " " 3 " " 3 1/2 " "
" " " 3 " " 3 " "
No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1908. [18]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,750,000 (about £479,407)

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarat, Sourabaya, Ubanbon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja (Acheen), Rangoon, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bankok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
Do, 6 do, 4 do.
Do, 3 do, 3 1/2 do.
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1909. [16]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS....." 15,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO.
Kobe.
YOKOHAMA.
NAGASAKI.
LONDON.
LYONS.
NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
HONOLULU.
BOMBAY.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposit—
For 3 months 4 1/2 p.a.
" 6 " 5 " "
" 12 " 6 " "
TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [21]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sch. Marks 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [13]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD.
The SAVOY beg to inform their customers and residents that they are disposing of their stock at cost price, owing to their removal to new premises.

Monarch Shirts and Gentlemen's Underwear a speciality.

THE SAVOY.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1909. [19]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [15]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	6 P.M.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. O. Jones, R.N.R.	24th June	
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DEVANHA	Noon	See Special Advertisement.
	Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R.	26th June	
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES	NAMUR	About 30th June	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. H. W. Keswick, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	SARDINIA	About 2nd July	Freight and Passage.
& YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.		

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [14]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TOBACCO & CIGARETTES.

MIXTURES:

Craven. Guards. Garrick.
Ardath. Glasgow. Richmond.

CUT TOBACCO:

Old English Curve Cut.
Capstan Navy Cut.
(Medium and Full).

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Bouton Rouge. Pelucca.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES:

Craven. Garrick. Blackcat.
State Express. Three Castle (Magnums).

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [20]

Champagnes, Sherries, Madairas, Marsalas, Ports, Burgundies, Brandy, Whiskies, Bitters, Ales, Beers and Stouts, Hocks and Moselles, Gins, Vermouths, Liqueurs.



Telephone No. 75. CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [13]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [16]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, NEAR THE TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1909. [17]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,500 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,500 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,995 Tons.
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,205 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,205 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons.
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Linton" and "Santai." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 27th June.

S.S. "SUI-AN,"

Fares: Excursion Rates to HONGKONG WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M. N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning, leaving from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Blake Pier. [1]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

A. F. DAVIES,

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909

Manager. [15]

"E PLURIBUS UNUM"

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Special Menu.

AT 8 P.M.

MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

KOWLOON HOTEL

THE MANAGEMENT WILL BE AT HOME TO THEIR GUESTS AND OTHER FRIENDS FROM 5 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

A GLORIOUS DINNER (OPEN AIR)

will be served on SUNDAY, the 4th July.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [15]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

Proprietor.

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Manager.

Telephone, 190.

Telegram "Astor."

[14]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	SATURDAY, 26th June.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"	WEDNESDAY, 30th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST"	About THURSDAY, 1st July.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	FRIDAY, 16th June, 10 A.M.
KODAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Beginning of July.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STREAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALCÉDONIEN	Bruno	5th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelin	6th July, at 1 P.M.
HANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	19th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Lafont	20th July, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris, from 1st September.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KODANG-SI

S.S. "PAUL BRAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, be write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON, 1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.G.
HONGKONG, 4th March 1909.
CALCUTTA, 10, Bealack Street
SHANGHAI, 65, Nanking Road.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Code A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [463]

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.

Apply to— [464]

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 5, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [248]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR and GODOWN, together or separately, No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Central.

Apply to—
PHIROZ SHA B. PETIT & CO.,
or at the premises.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1909. [494]

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 FEDDER STREET.
Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. [408]

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.
No. 1, CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD. A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLVD BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st June 1909. [5]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [187]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [15]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A RICKSHAW with BICYCLE RUBBER TYRED WHEELS in Good Condition.

Apply to—
S. D. SETNA,
No. 6, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [497]

FOR SALE.

ADLER TYPEWRITERS

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters

AND
Rent out by day or week.
REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

83-85, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

PARA VENDA.

GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS de MISSA em Portuguez, encadernados em lindas capas de phantasia e de diversas cores.

Precos modicos.

Dirija-se a

GRACA & CO.,

27, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1909. [16]

THE PERKIN SYNDICATE.

The ordinary General Meeting was held on May 21 at the Canton Hotel, Mr. Carl Meyer presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, noted the very substantial increase in the value of their shares, on the Stock Exchange. It had not been possible for the board, following on the rejection of the unification scheme, to formulate separate profit and loss accounts for the Shansi shares on the one hand and the ordinary and deferred shares on the other. He wished to make quite clear the board's attitude towards the unification scheme. It did not originate from the Board, but from certain influential shareholders. From the first, however, the Board had been in sympathy with the unification movement, not in regard to any particular scheme, but for any scheme which would command the general acceptance of all three classes of shareholders, believing, as they did, that it was in the best interests of the syndicate that unification should be brought about. With the rejection of the scheme, the formation of separate profit and loss accounts was impossible. If the items making up £157,624, no the credit side were earnings arising from the working of the concession, then the resulting net profit of £138,128 was easily divisible in the proportion of 55 per cent. to the Shanghai shares and 45 per cent. among other classes. But in regard to several of these items, and also in regard to the correct disposal of the item "premium on issue of ordinary shares," in the capital account, there were doubts, and as at present advised, the directors were unable to express an opinion one way or the other. Before they could do so it would be necessary to take counsel's opinion, and their judicial decision. This would take time and would cost money, and the plan, therefore, which the directors proposed was to refrain from dividing the accrued profits for this year and to endeavour to carry through the unification scheme before the next annual meeting. The one point which blocked the scheme was the question of limiting the operations of the syndicate, and the directors trusted that means might be found to overcome this difficulty. With a view to this they proposed very shortly to ask the committee who conferred with them on the previous occasion to meet them again for the purpose of making such alterations in the Bill as to ensure its acceptance by all classes of shareholders. He emphasized the fact that the Shansi shares were intended to provide the working capital of the syndicate, and that there were not, as sometimes seemed to be imagined, two companies. There were, however, two sets of shareholders, whose interests were not entirely coincident on all points. An indefinite supply of coal had now been assured, and the only question that remained was that of demand. Hitherto this point had been largely conjectural and, to some extent, it remained so, but so far as their experience had gone the result had not been unsatisfactory. Jamieson, C.M.G., seconded the motion.

Mr. L. Quiry, representing a large group of Continental shareholders, said he should vote against the adoption of the accounts, which, he contended, were not accompanied by sufficient explanations.

Mr. de Beufor, who a few months ago represented a large group of Continental shareholders, also opposed the scheme because it did not include a clause limiting the syndicate's operations to its present concessions. He was convinced that any unification not preserving intact the original object for which the Shansi capital was raised would have been most inadvisable.

The Chairman, in reply, said that if the accounts were altered in the way Mr. de Beufor desired, unification would be superfluous. It was for the purpose of avoiding all the lawsuits which might possibly arise out of these complicated details that the board asked the shareholders to agree to unification.

The resolution was carried, 24 voting for and nine against.

Mr. Robert Miller was re-elected a director of the company.

On the motion of the Chairman a resolution was passed voting Mr. George Brown (the late Agent-General in China), in connection with the retrocession of the Shansi concession a sum of £1,000 in respect of such extraordinary services.

Mr. Ralph Burdett moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and urged the board to push on in every way they could with the settlement of this matter of the distribution. Many of them had had large sums in this company for 10 years, and now that they saw a profit of £130,000 odd it seemed to him a little hard this amount should not be divisible. They might apply for an injunction to restrain the company from parting with any of that £130,000, and that would bring about a settlement by the Court.

The resolution was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

The author of "The Ocean Carrier" (Mr. J. Russell Smith, Ph.D.) is much impressed as to the disturbing results which will follow the opening of the Panama Canal. It will, he maintains, give such an added opportunity for vessels to take shorter routes, and to switch from route to route. Here is an indication of probable switching:—

"It is now the custom for liners going out from Europe to China to end the voyage at Yokohama. But once in Yokohama, the most economical route for the return is by way of America, provided Panama were passable. The steamers could discharge and receive cargo at Hongkong and Shanghai, and continue from Yokohama to San Francisco. The freight conditions in this part of the world favour this practice, because the trade from China and Japan toward Europe is much lighter than that going the other way. The steamers at Yokohama are, therefore, in straits for freight, and it would be natural for them to seek the abundant freights of California, and

thus adopt the practice that is being, and has been long, followed by many sailing ships that have discharged cargoes in the ports of East Asia. This prediction is further strengthened by the recent establishment of a line of steamers running from England to China and Japan, and then for the sake of a return cargo going on to Portland and Seattle, securing nearly a full cargo of wheat, returning thence to Asia, where such other cargo as may be secured is added, and the whole carried westward through the Suez Canal to Europe.

If the Suez Canal tolls should be as low as those at Panama (which is very unlikely) the use of the American route by regular liners from Japan to Europe would be probable because the temptation of Pacific coast freight would continue strong and would certainly, as at present, draw many tramp vessels across the North Pacific."

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have retained instructions from A. L. STEIN, Esquire,

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

MONDAY,

the 28th June, 1909, at 2 P.M. within his Residence, No. 1, The Albany,

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Double BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS with MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP BUREAUS, Single and Double WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAK-WOOD HATSTAND with BEVELLED GLASS, DINING ROOM SUITE by Messrs. Wm. Powell & Co., Ltd., BLACKWOOD DESKS, VELVET-PILE CARPETS and RUGS, OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, OLD CHINESE VASES and WALL PLATES, JARDINIERES, STOVE, PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES, and a quantity of HOUSEHOLD LINEN.Also
One UPRIGHT IRON GRAND PIANO by Robinson Piano Co., One GRAMOPHONE with RECORDS, AND

A Unique Assortment of OLD WEAPONS. Catalogues will be issued. Electric fans will be used during Sale. On view from Saturday, 26th instant.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909. [489]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1909, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of the Public Works Department, the LOT OF CROWN LAND, at Tai Hang, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub. Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.			
Island Lot No. 10, Sub. 10, East of Nanking Road, near the Victoria Hotel, Tai Hang, Village.		69	50	21	55	3,780 (about)	40	1,151

Hongkong, 19th June, 1909. [493]

Intimations.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

XXX Very Old Fine Per Bot. \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years Old 5.50

ALSO
QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?FRENCH STORE,
Sole Agent,
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [49]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [50]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

14, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909. [51]

Intimation.

Powell's
Furnishing
Department

is now replete with an entirely new collection of

BEDROOM
SUITES

of the well known "POWELL" quality in solid teakwood, embracing a wide range of designs to suit the modest home or the mansion, at prices varying from

\$140 to \$325.

A visit to our showrooms, will convince intending purchasers, that the solid and durable construction of these suites is attained without detracting from the artistic appearance, which we claim is a special feature of the "POWELL" productions.

We are keeping well up with the times, with regard to the new systems of

MODERN
OFFICE
FITTINGS

and have now in our showrooms, a selection of the newest styles in

SECTIONAL
BOOKCASES
AND
FILING
CABINETS

on the vertical Sectional System, allowing any number of sections to be built upwards or at the side, as further filing space becomes necessary.

QUOTATIONS gladly and promptly given for any description of OFFICE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

POWELL'S
(FIRST FLOOR)

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909.

Intimation.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE
FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE
OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamation) concerned, as named in Schedule A appended in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself in partnership, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderers to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

3. The Farms, above referred to, are—

(a) BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-broking, as follows—

(i) In one concession for the whole State.

(ii) In one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively—

(iii) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kibabatangan River and on the other, by the true left watershed of the Patian River.

(iv) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Patian River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pandanan River.

(v) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pandanan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province Clarke.

(vi) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kibabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch boundary on the South at Brachbach point.

(vii) PROVINCE CLARKE—the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas—northern watershed.

4. The attention of the desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms—

(a) The tenderer must, in his tender, state the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount of rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Form of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Office of the said Secretary, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security, in the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of the deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below—

Per tabil \$ 2.40
" chi 0.30
" 500 packet 0.15
" 1000 packet 0.12
" 3 0.06
" 2 0.06

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for security that Chandu is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium Farm shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

(i) The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chandu and Spirit.

(j) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chandu prepared by them, and to any vessel containing spirit for sale.

(k) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(l) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(m) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquore Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquore Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

THE EXTENSION OF INFLUENCE.

The Tokyo Asahi has an article on Manchuria from the pen of its representative who has recently been in Manchuria as a member of the party of journalists invited by the South Manchurian Railway Company to make a tour of inspection through the province. A railway journey from Tairen to Changchun, the northern terminus of the railway, says the writer, gives a stranger but a faint idea that he is in Manchuria, because not only are all the stations in charge of Japanese station-masters and porters, but the stations, as well as the stores and shops in the neighbourhood, are built almost in exactly the same style as in Japan.

Almost all classes of trades in the mother country are represented. There are hotels, restaurants, dry and fancy goods stores, tailors, photographers, pawnbrokers, dyers, barbers, and so forth. According to the census taken at the end of February last there were in the leased territory and within the railway zone 47,313 Japanese living in 15,778 houses. Besides these, there were 11,878 Japanese in districts under the jurisdiction of the Consuls, making a total of 59,191. This is the number reported to the authorities, but it is understood that there are a few thousands more who are not properly registered. It would therefore be nearer the mark to estimate the total Japanese population in Manchuria at from 62,000 to 63,000.

The settling of this number of Japanese in an area of 16,000 cho within less than four years since the province came under Japan's influence can only be regarded as satisfactory. The much-talked-of business depression in Manchuria does not seem to have any adverse effect on the extent of the Japanese population compared with last year, as it shows an increment of roughly 10,000.

Classifying the Japanese population in Manchuria it will be noted that some 14,000 are Government officials and servants in the employ of the South Manchurian Railway Company and those who are obtaining a livelihood from the two classes above mentioned. Secondly come those engaged in the import and export trade and their employees. The number of the people of this class is not very large.

Thirdly, an army of petty traders who deal with the natives. This is numerically the strongest if it is not a very important class. It is highly satisfactory to observe, continues the Tokyo Journal, that the Japanese engaged in export and import are gradually extending their influence. For example, the larger share of the export of beans and bean cake from Tairen is in the hands of Japanese, only a small percentage of the whole export trade being handled by Chinese and Europeans.

[Thus "direct export" looks somewhat different from the standpoint of Japanese in Manchuria than it does in Japan.] With regard to the Japanese share in the Newchwang trade, reliable statistics are obtainable, but in view of the fact that during last year 90 per cent. of the exports and 45 per cent. of the imports were carried in Japanese bottoms it may be presumed that the Japanese share in the Newchwang trade is by no means small.

If the position of Japanese petty traders in Manchuria is not, economically speaking, very important, the great activity and unflagging perseverance shown by them frequently in the most trying circumstances is commendable, and will go a long way towards preparing the ground on which to engage in the more important warfare of trade and commerce.

The mere fact that many of these Japanese retailers are living in the native quarters redolent with filth and squalor must be regarded as testifying courage of a by no means despicable order. The engaging in petty trade with the Chinese, whose keen commercial instinct is almost a national trait, must be fraught with many difficulties which can be fully appreciated only by those who are engaged therein. When these traders have established a firm grip on the natives and implanted their influence in Manchuria, continues the writer, it will be a great thing for Japan. The number of these people is still necessarily in the minority, but they are on the increase. Now that order in Manchuria has been restored and the days of large gains easily acquired are now past; success in business competition can be obtained only by means of industry and perseverance.

With the increasing export of agricultural products from Manchuria the purchasing power of the Chinese is increasing, as is manifested by an expansion in the importation of foreign articles. It is almost impossible to obtain accurate returns regarding the consumption of imported goods by the Japanese and Chinese, and this can only be surmised. It would not be wide of the mark, however, to assume that the greater portion of the goods imported through Newchwang are consumed by the Chinese and that the bulk of those arriving via Tairen are intended for the Japanese, though the Chinese share in the latter must be greater than that of the Japanese in the former. The value of imports at Newchwang for the last five years is as follows:—

1904.....Tails 4,231,000
1905....." 9,538,000
1906....." 6,000,000
1907....." 5,441,000
1908....." 6,260,000

Apart from the exceptional circumstances brought about by the war, the import trade of Newchwang has yearly been increasing at the rate of 10 to 20 per cent. The following are the figures of imports for Tairen in recent years:—

1906.....Y15,316,000
1907....." 25,087,000
1908....." 27,291,000

From the statistics quoted above it will be clear that the purchasing power of the Chinese in Manchuria is steadily advancing. The wave of business depression that has overwhelmed the world has not missed Manchuria, where complaints are louder and more general than in Japan. But the Asahi writer is inclined to the opinion that the walls proceed rather from building contractors, hotel and restaurant keepers, women of dubious reputation, and others

who depend on these classes for their living than from real business men. Considering that the comparatively small Japanese population in Manchuria includes 182 building contractors and more than 200 hotel and tea-house keepers, and that Tairen alone boasts of an army of 869 women who, though classified under various nomenclatures for official purposes, are engaged essentially in a kindred profession, it is not surprising that there should be loud cries of "business depression" now that the causes which have called these professions into existence have almost ceased to exist.—Japan Chronicle.

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.10 a.m. to 7.20 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.Watson's
HYGIENOL,
AND
BUBONIC PLAGUE!It has been proved by repeated experiments
that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the
most potent agent for the destruction of fleas,
especially rat fleas.It has now been proved that Plague is
conveyed to human beings by means of fleas
from rats which have died of this disease.All risk of infection can be avoided by
washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where
the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution
of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea-
spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to
three gallons, makes a solution of the strength
required for this purpose.HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND
GERMICIDEPrice per Pint.....50 cents
" " Gallon.....\$2.00A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARYAND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

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(Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.)
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-
five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.

On June 17, 1909, at Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs.
NISHIGORI, I. M. Customs, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1909.

THE WAY TO RIGHT.

The latest contribution to the knowledge of
Chinese history, with special reference to their
skill in warfare, has just been issued by the
publishing house of Mr. John Murray (London).
The work is entitled "The Book of War," translated
from the Chinese by Captain E. F. Calthrop. Acquaintance
with the contents of this work is given in the literary
columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The reviewer
in our English contemporary notes that history shows
that the Chinese owe much of their prosperity to their
success in war. Skillful in its practice, they made a science of its theory,
and were, perhaps, best when, prone upon their
kneels, they fulfilled the functions of the critic.
In the past, the two masters of the theory of
war were Sunzi and Wuji, who lived in the
fifth century B.C., and may be said still to ex-
ercise a potent influence. Little is known of
the life of either authority. In a measure
they were professional strategists, whose
services fell to the lot of the boldest, the biggest

bidder. As such they were accepted by all
soldiers, by Japanese as well as by Chinese,
while their treatises were regarded as especial-
ly valuable. In Japan, where successive
generations of soldiers were brought up on the
principles of Wu and Sun, their writings and
sayings were shielded from too much publicity
until the older methods gave way to the more
scientific works of European authorities. By
that time, however, the sayings of Wu and Sun
had become proverbs to be learnt by heart, and
stored in the mind ready for immediate ap-
plication, while Japanese belief in the impor-
tance of a knowledge of the enemy, and his
resources of preparation and training has grown
out of the long study of the maxims of these
Chinese sages. In many ways study of the
principles of Sun and Wu affords a striking
illustration of the continuity of military thought
that may be discovered by comparing the
teachings of the various schools of war that
have flourished from time to time with that
established by these two Chinese. The Chi-
nese masters, however, have held their own be-
cause they deal chiefly with fundamentals—with
the influence of politics and human nature on
military operations, which time have shown, in
the main, to be unchanging. For example, the
value of despair in making an army fight well
is pointed out and Sun declares the prudent
general to be he who fights at a distance from
his base, so that the risk of desertion is mini-
mised and the greatest display of energy
secured. At the same time the prudent general
will see that his enemy is not quite surround-
ed, or the defence will be as stubborn as
the attack, and many killed, a line of retreat
left to be of use to the attacking force, be-
cause it impairs the energy of the struck
troops and weakens the resolution of their
general. The price of victory is regulated by
many things and Wu teaches the wisdom of
keeping the troops warm, dry, and well-fed.
Sunshine has an exhilarating effect, says Sun,
and troops are inspired by a forest of banners,
from the sight of which, too, they derive a feel-
ing of security. Both sages agree on the view
that the man on the spot is the best judge of what
is required by the situation; while Sun observes
that the art of war is the secret of making the
enemy tire himself with useless exertion, while
the opposing force reserves itself for the attack.
"Care must be shown in selecting ground, and
no general of standing in his profession
commits the folly of a frontal attack. The in-
fluence of ground on war is insisted upon, and
the lessons are those still taught. In much
else, also, this book of fifth century B.C. prin-
ciples of war is as up-to-date as anything just
written. In every way it deserves to be read
by the modern disciples of Sun and Wu, while
the hearty congratulations may be offered to the
British officer, Captain E. F. Calthrop, who has
rendered into admirable English the original
Chinese text.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PRINCE JOE resigned his post of Resident
of Victoria, and succeeded Marshal Yam-
agata as President of the Privy Council. The
Emperor of Japan has issued a rescript eulogiz-
ing Prince Jo's services in Korea.

Two petty officers of the American Squadron
now in Japanese waters, who were charged
with having stolen gun-fittings from their ships,
have been sentenced to five years' imprison-
ment each. A bluejacket, found to have been
an accomplice, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

News of a sad harbour fatality reached us late
yesterday afternoon, when a petty officer be-
longing to one of the warships at present on
the China Station lost his life by falling be-
tween two torpedo-boats. The funeral took
place at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon and
was largely attended.

INFORMATION has been received by Mr. Amos
P. Wilder, Consul-General for the United States
at Shanghai, that ex-President Fairbanks, who
has been paying a visit to Japan, will proceed
with his party to Korea and China and after-
wards go to Russia and Scandinavia for the
summer, returning to China and the Philippines
in September.

ONE hundred Chinese have laid hands upon
six Japanese raftsmen on the lower reaches of
the Yalu River. H.E. Hsi Liang, Viceroy of
Manchuria, has telegraphed instructions that
the necessary steps be taken to release the
captives and restore order. Five hundred troops
have been dispatched to the disturbed locality
from Fenghuangcheng.

A WRITER in the *Shanghai Mercury* says:—
"When is a broker not a broker?" is the very
latest conundrum. Various answers are given.
One is, "When instead of selling, he is sold."
Another, "When the Law says he mustn't take
the profit." Another, "When he's too much
'concerned'." Still another, with a spice of
gall and much truth in it, "When the market
goes in his favour."

MR. Mackenzie King, Canada's representative at
the Opium Conference recently held at Shang-
hai, has returned to Ottawa. During his visit
to the East he took occasion to investigate the
question of Oriental immigration into Canada
and reports that the arrangements effected by
Canada with China, Japan, and the Indian
authorities a year ago are working to the entire
satisfaction of all concerned.

MESSRS. Longmans have nearly ready a work
on "The Guilds of China with an Account of
the Guild Merchant, or Co-Hong of Canton," by
Hossein Ballon Morse. The author is the well-
known former Statistical Secretary to the In-
spectorate-General of Customs in China. Mr.
Morse has retired, and it is well-known, pro-
poses to devote the leisure he has earned to
writing on China subjects. This will be the
first of it, it is hoped, much that will flow from
his pen.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS.

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

(By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

Peking, 21st June.

Grand Councillor Chang Chih-
tung has asked the Waiwupu to call
for particulars of the terms and con-
ditions under which foreign railway
engineers are employed in China.

ARMY REORGANISATION.

TIEH LIANG'S SCHEME
CRITICIZED.

(By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

Peking, 21st June.

In a memorial to the Throne,
Viceroy Tuan Fang has condemned
the regulations drawn up by Tieh
Liang with regard to the Army.

An Imperial decree has been issued
calling upon Tieh Liang to reply to
the criticisms, in consequence of
which Tieh Liang has applied for
leave of absence.

RETRENCHMENT.

NA TUNG'S RECOMMENDATION.

(By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

Peking, 21st June.

Grand Councillor Na Tung has
submitted a memorial urging that
instructions might be issued to all
Provinces to emulate the example
set by the Three Eastern Provinces
in dispensing with superfluous offi-
cials thereby curtailing avoidable ex-
penses.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

(By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

Peking, 21st June.

H.E. Hsi Liang, Viceroy of the
Three Eastern Provinces, has report-
ed that Russia has withdrawn three
companies of troops.

TANG SHAO-YI.

DEPARTURE FROM SHANGHAI.

(By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

Shanghai, 21st June.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi is to leave
Shanghai for Peking to-day (21st
inst.).

THE appeal case in the matter of His Excel-
lency the Governor versus Mr. Chu Ping—a
land reclamation question which readers will
remember, and which has been reported fully
in our columns, will be heard before the Full
Court on Monday morning. The application
was made by Sir Henry Beckett.

REUTER'S Peking correspondent is to be con-
gratulated on the fact that at the ordinary
general meeting of Reuter's Telegram Co. in
London last month, the chairman, Admiral Sir
John C. Dalrymple-Hay, said that they were
first with the news of the deaths of the Em-
peror and Dowager Empress of China. They
continued to pay special attention to their
interests in the Celestial Empire, but progress
was slow for while news services were appre-
ciated, it was not yet sufficiently understood
that telegrams and agencies involved expense for
which a return must be found. These remarks
applied more particularly to North China.

THE presiding members of the Ministry of
Finance have proposed to adopt two denomina-
tions of silver coins as principal medium of
currency, namely, one dollar coins, to be six
times five candareens in weight and to ex-
change for one hundred copper cents, and one
and a half dollar coins to be of nine mace
seven candareens fine in weight, and equiva-
lent to one hundred and fifty copper cents.
There would then be subsidiary coins of 50,
20 and 10 cents denominations, with a white
metal coin at the value of twenty to a dollar.
As to copper coins, there would be two cents,
one cent, five, two, and one cash. One hun-
dred cash would exchange for ten cents and
one thousand cash for one dollar. In order to
ensure success in the proposition, Dr. Tsai
Tao, the President, is carefully considering the
subject before coming to a decision.

Cause Celebre.

MR. DIXON UNDER CROSS-
EXAMINATION.

AFTERNOON OF NON-INTERESTING FIGURES.

When the trial resumed in the Supreme
Court, this morning, in which Mr. Clive Flat-
cher Dixon, a Hongkong solicitor, is being
called upon to show cause why he should not
be discharged, there was a large crowd in attend-
ance. There was quite a number of the
Colony's influential men present throughout the
day's proceedings, and they followed the trial
with evident interest.

Shortly after half-past ten o'clock the judges
(Sir Francis Pigott and Mr. Justice Gompertz)
arrived in Court, and the defendant returned to
the witness-box for examination by his Counsel
(Mr. H. G. Calthrop). Like yesterday he gave
his evidence in a straightforward manner, and
every word he uttered could be heard all over
the court-room. At times he showed signs of
nervousness, but this only lasted a short while.
Mr. Dixon stated that he first saw Gulab in
January, and he made an entry in his diary of
the visit.

The Chief Justice—Gulab's evidence does
not strengthen the case and I think that charge
should be dropped.

Mr. Calthrop—Very well. (Proceeding)—
What clients did you see on the 26th March?

Witness—I saw Captain La Pique.

Who is he?—He is the representative in
Hongkong of the Compagnie Francaise.

What did he come to see you about?—He
came to give me instructions about a power of
attorney in my own name to sell on his behalf
650 shares in the Messageries Cantonaises to a
Chinese syndicate here for whom I was acting.

The shares were for \$100 each fully paid up.

How long had you known Captain La
Pique?—Two years.

What did you do?—I took him in and in-
troduced him to Mr. Hastings as I believed he
was a good client.

What happened?—Mr. Hastings suggested
that his name in addition to his own should be
included in the power of attorney, which was
executed the next day, and he (the Captain)
deposited with me the share certificates.

Who drew up that power of attorney?—I
did.

When was the power of attorney
signed?—On the 27th.

What happened after your interview with
Captain La Pique?—Mr. Hastings said he
wanted to speak to me after five o'clock. I went
into his room. He said he wanted to speak to
me about a very serious matter. He said he
had reason to believe I had taken money be-
longing to the office. I denied it. He said
he had made independent inquiries and he
was sure that it was so. He said he
had seen witnesses and had obtained their
written statements; that he had forwarded
statements to his brother and had re-
ceived a cable from his brother telling him to
do what he thought best in the matter. I
emphatically denied the charges and I asked
for particulars of the alleged acts of misap-
propriation. I said he was not then in a position
to do so, but that they consisted of small sums
in respect of Police Court cases. He said I
must go away. He suggested that I should
go to Japan ostensibly for a holiday, and
that I should never return. He also suggested
that I should go to Shanghai and start prac-
tising there. He said I would do very well
there. He said that I had made a clean
breast of it. I told him I knew nothing at all
about the charges, and I said that it would be
better if I stayed away from the office until the
matter had been disposed of. He told me not to
do that, but to come down to the office as usual.
He also said that if I went away to one in
the East would not know why I went away.
He said he had spoken over the matter to
two friends and that they were very discreet.
He told me to think over the matter about
going away, and the interview ended. I left
the room then. I had been in my room for
about three minutes when I was called back.
Mr. Hastings said he did not want to ruin me,
but unless I resigned he would prosecute me.
I again told him I had not taken any of the
office money; told him that I had presents
once or twice from clients, and he told me
he had proofs that I had embezzled the firm's
money. I told him I had no occasion to steal
such small sums, and that I always had a
current account in the bank, something like
\$1,000. I reminded him that I had, since
I came to the Colony, a joint mortgage
with Mr. Hastings for \$8,000—\$4,000 for me
and \$4,000 for him. He said the whole
cause of the trouble was living as I did
live; and spending more money than I
could afford. I said that my ordinary ex-
penses did not exceed \$350 a month, and he
said it was impossible to keep up a separate
establishment on that amount. He again asked
me to think over the question of going away.
And the second interview ended.

Did you go down to the office on the next
day?—Yes.

Continuing, Mr. Dixon said that after the
interviews with Mr. Hastings he made a note
of them and handed it to Mr. Harston. After
that he received a letter from Mr. Hastings—the
letter of accusation, accusing witness of having
admitted taking the money. The same evening
witness saw Mr. Hung and the next morning he
saw Mr. Harston, with whom he arranged to
take Mr. Hung's statement. Mr. Harston had an
interview with Hung, at which Hung made a
statement. The witness was present then.

In consequence of that interview what hap-
pened?—On 2nd April, Messrs. Ewens and
Harston wrote a letter to Mr. John Hastings,
on my behalf, denying that I had made any
admission, and denied the charges.

The letter was then read, as follows—
2nd April, 1909.

Dear Sir,—We have been consulted by
Mr. C. F. Dixon relative to your letter to
him of the 21st ult., and Mr. Dixon has

informed us of what took place at your
interview with him on the 26th ult.

Mr. Dixon instructs us that at such in-
terview he denied the charges which you
advanced against him.

In the first paragraph of your letter un-
der reply you allege that, at the interview
in question, the charges were admitted.

We are instructed to say that such was
not the case and that the charges in ques-
tion were then and still are denied.

We have further to inform you that, in
view of your statement to Mr. Dixon at
the interview of the 26th ult., above alluded
to that Mr. Hung Kam Ning had admitted
that the charges were true and that he was
implicated, Mr. Harston has seen Mr.
Hung Kam Ning and has been informed
by him that he has not only never admitted
the truth of the charges, but strenuously
denies them.

Under the terms of the Agreement dated
the 15th April, 1907, made by your firm
with Mr. Dixon, he is entitled to certain
substantial rights—which rights he is the
more entitled to by reason of the fact that
he has, in reliance upon the due recogni-
tion by your firm of those rights, partly
performed the terms of such Agreement.

This Agreement we gather from your
letter under reply, you are desirous should
be cancelled, but, upon the facts laid before
us, we have advised Mr. Dixon he should
refuse to sign the Agreement of Cancellation
which you have prepared and en-
dorsed upon the original Agreement.

With reference to the question of the
money paid for his admission as a Notary
by Messrs. Sharpe Parker & Co. (who we
understand are your London Agents) we
have advised Mr. Dixon that, upon the facts
laid before us by him, it is perfectly clear
that your firm and your firm alone is legally
liable to reimburse Messrs. Sharpe Parker
& Co. the amount disbursed by them.

In view of the position raised by the
charges brought by you against Mr. Dixon
we can well understand (as we are inform-
ed is the case) that the relations between
you are somewhat strained and the posi-
tion altogether by no means a desirable
one from Mr. Dixon's point of view.

It is possible that if Mr. Harston could
meet you to discuss the matter some satis-
factory arrangement might be arrived at; but
you will please distinctly understand that
in the meantime, Mr. Dixon claims that
his rights under the Agreement above
mentioned are valid and subsisting.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) EWENS & HARSTON.

John Hastings, Esq.

Was that the letter?—Yes.

On that day did you receive a letter from
Mr. Hastings?—Yes. A short letter asking
me to cancel my agreement with the firm.

What did he say?—He said: "Well, Dixon,
so you have determined to fight me." I said:
"I don't want to fight but I won't go away as
you want me to do." Mr. Hastings replied
that if I didn't go away, he would ruin me.
He also said: "Why don't you go to Canada?
If I were a young man, and if I were
down on my luck, I would go there. There
is plenty of money to be made." I said I
would prefer to remain in Hongkong, where
I could make a living. Mr. Hastings said that
he would not allow me to remain in Hong-
kong, as I should "cut" into his business.

(Those were the words Mr. Hastings used.) I
said I did not think I would do him much harm.
I promised I would undertake not to take away
his clients. Mr. Hastings replied that such an
undertaking was not practical. He also said:
"What will the other solicitors say, if I were
to allow you to remain here and open another
office? There are too many solicitors' firms
here already." I said I could possibly get a
partnership in some firm here. Mr. Hastings
replied that no one would give me a partner-
ship after he had finished with me. He said I
had admitted taking office money and I told
him I had not. He said no one would believe
my word against his. I then left his room.

Mr. Calthrop—Did you instruct your solicitor
to write to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist on the
6th of April?—Yes, I instructed Mr. Harston
to write a letter.

Did you continue in Messrs. Hastings and
Hastings' office?—Yes, I remained there till
the 30th of April. In the meantime negotia-
tions were going on to have the dispute settled
by arbitration. At that time, it was considered
it would be in the interests of both parties to
avoid publicity. There was an understanding
to that effect. Messrs. Hastings and Hastings
violated the agreement by suspending me on
the 'miserable pretext'—it was a miserable
pretext, as I will presently show your Lordships
—by putting me in a doubtful light.

That was in the letter of the 6th of April?—
Yes.

You answered that letter on the same day?—
Yes.

(To the Court) The instance Mr. Hastings
gave was that I had been rude to a client.
This man had been brought to Mr. John
Hastings by one of Ah King's boatmen and
Mr. Hastings asked me if I would take the
necessary steps to have defendant's boat at-
tached. I made the usual application for the
boat's attachment. Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist
appeared for the defence and applied for the at-
tachment to be discharged. Subsequently,
Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist wrote on behalf
of their client that I had stolen the books. I
saw the man and—

Here Mr. Potter objected to what had passed
between Mr. Dixon and the Chinaman on the
ground that it was irrelevant to the case.

The Chief Justice over-ruled the objection.
Continuing, witness said that at first, the
man denied all knowledge of the books. He
then said that the bailiff took them.

When did you first hear of the specific com-
plaint by this boatman?—When Mr. Hastings
gave his evidence.

On the 29th of May, did you receive a letter
discharging you?—Yes.

With regard to your living expenses, are you
ready to produce all particulars?—Quite ready.

Where do you keep your banking account?
—In the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Are you willing to produce your account at
the bank?—If the other side is willing, I am
perfectly willing to do so.

Mr. Potter said he had no desire to see Mr.
Dixon's banking account.

At this stage, the Court adjourned for five
minutes.

When the Court was re-opened,
The Chief Justice laid it down that the de-
fendant must take the risk of whatever he said
in the box regarding extravagant living. It was
his risk entirely.

The Pulisio Judge said that what the witness
(the defendant) said must be evidence and part
of his case.

Mr. Calthrop (to Mr. Dixon)—Now what
money have you received since you have been
here—about?—Perhaps, about \$375 a month,
for the first year, in sterling.

And the second year?—About \$300.

The third year?—\$310, \$310 or \$315.

And the fourth year?—About \$425 according
to Mr. Kent's affidavit, and I received another
\$30 a month on the mortgage.

Where did you get the mortgage money?—
From home.

How much?—Between £10 and £40.

Did you receive any other monies from
home?—Yes.

How much?—I received £100. I received
£60. I received £70. I received £40.

Altogether £230?—£270. When I came
here I had £30 then I had £40.

The Chief Justice—On the mortgage?—Yes.
I received all the money from home.

Mr. Calthrop—In the first year what did you
do with your salary?—I saved money each
month I was here.

What was your average living expenses this
year?—About \$315 a month.

What rent do you pay for your house?—\$140
a month.

Do you go to the Dairy Farm for things?—I
dealt with the Dairy Farm for nine months.

What was the average with the Dairy Farm?
—\$114 odd.

What did you pay the Mutual Stores?—
\$10.50 monthly.

Have you got advice?—\$5.50.

Have you got your cook's book?—\$60 aver-
age.

What did you pay for servants' wages?—Just
over \$60. Roughly, \$60.

Questions were then asked regarding his
fuel bill.

What are your average travelling expenses?—
\$12.68.

Again small subscriptions like the Golf Club
and other small amounts were explained, in-
cluding ice, soda water.

The total amount comes, then, to about \$325
a month?—That is so.

Have you instructed the Bank to make us a
certified account?—I have.

What hours had you with regard to arrange-
ment of costs?—I had my own discretion.

What did you do in the case of a Police
Court case with regard to the hours? And the
case did not take any length at all?—A man
might be called upon to pay \$50, and pay \$30
or \$30 on account and if I got up to the Police
Court and found the charge withdrawn I should
never think under any circumstances of asking
the balance.

Cross-examined—He was on friendly terms
with Mr. Hastings and he had been given a
rise in salary. The first rise in salary was due
to the exchange.

That didn't

You suggest that Mr. John Hastings has gone into the box and perjured himself?—I don't know.

I want an answer to the question.—I suggest that Mr. John Hastings in the first place was misled.

Will you give me an answer?—He was misled, and he has been anxious and eager to accept the statements that had been made to him by the Chinese as an excuse for getting rid of his liability to me on the agreement.

You suggest he is still only misled?—No. What do you suggest now?—I suggest that he has wilfully, deliberately misconstrued my statement to him, that I had received presents, and that I had misapplied his firm's money.

Do you suggest that he has entered into a criminal conspiracy with the witnesses?—I cannot offer any suggestion.

So do you suggest he was only misled?—I can offer no suggestion.

Can you give any other motive why Mr. Hastings is committing perjury in this way, except that he wishes to save salaries, commission and holidays, etc.?—I say it would strengthen his case at all events.

I wish to ask you whether you can give any other motive for Mr. Hastings committing perjury in this way, except that he wishes to save salaries, commission and holidays, etc.?—To strengthen his case, I repeat.

In order to get rid of you from the firm?—Yes, certainly.

In order to ruin you for ever?—That will be the result if the case is successful.

Are you not aware that Mr. Hastings is leaving the Colony at the end of this year—in October of this year?—No, I am not.

Were you ever aware of it?—You were informed that he was—Yes, I was. I understood that he returned last October when he was to stay six months only. It was only gossip.

And then there was going to retire from the firm?—That was the rumour.

Now, that you have heard Mr. Hastings' statement of the facts to that effect, do you believe the rumour was correct?—Mr. Hastings was to leave at the end of the year.

You admit that statement by Mr. Hastings?—I am disposed to dispute it.

That is going to leave the business to be conducted by his brother, Mr. George Hastings?—You know that?—Yes, I suppose so.

Did Mr. Hastings say to you that he attributed this to your keeping bad company and living with a European woman?—Something was said to that effect.

Is that Mr. Hastings' evidence on these points a mixture of truth and lies?—That is so.

You also suggested that Mr. John Hastings said that you should go to Japan?—Yes, and to Shanghai.

You said you had received presents from clients?—Yes.

Why did you not put that fact into your affidavit?—My affidavit is more complete than that of Mr. Hastings.

Why did you not put that in?—I did not think it necessary.

But you admit it was an important point?—It may be.

Count then made reference to the first occasion when the respondent was called in by Mr. Hays on the question of the money involved?—It was admitted that the statement made by Mr. Hastings was substantially correct. The witness thought that the remark about receiving small sums was an invention.

The Court adjourned for an hour for tiffin.

So after two o'clock the proceedings continued, and Mr. Dixon returned to the box for further cross-examination. He said, in answer to Mr. Potter, that he had taken presents from clients after transactions had been completed before.

What form did those presents take?—Jewellery and sometimes money. I had also two clock watches.

In two occasions you said you have had presents?—One or two occasions.

Was that without the knowledge of your employers?—With the knowledge of my employers. It was only last Christmas I received a silver cigarette case and I showed it to Mr. John Hastings.

Were your employers aware that you had received money?—I don't know. I received a certain sum and I think Mr. George Hastings knew about it.

What were the amounts?—Altogether?—In each particular case, I have received \$100 on two occasions and \$50 on two occasions. That was practically all I received.

Do you think it was proper conduct to take \$50 as a present from your clients without the knowledge of your employers?—I see no reason why the client should not give me a present after the case was finished.

Therefore you did not think it proper?—I did not think it improper.

Have you heard of the letter written by Mr. John Hastings to his brother, George Hastings?—I have.

Mr. Dixon admitted certain parts of the letter, but denied that he had taken, according to the letter, any of the firm's money.

The letter was read.

Do you say that this is an untrue letter?—Substantially untrue.

Can you suggest why Mr. Hastings should write this untrue private letter?—It may be part of the scheme of getting rid of me.

Do you not know that this letter could not be put in evidence by Mr. Hastings himself?—That is so.

How could it help him then in getting rid of you?—It was mentioned in his agreement.

How could it support his scheme?—It is a point of law, and I am not prepared to answer it.

Do you see any reason why Mr. Hastings should write this letter to you?—To get rid of me.

And later on you saw Mr. Fung?—Yes, at my house.

And when did you see Mr. Harston?—The next morning.

The first denial you made on paper was after you had seen Mr. Fung?—Two days later.

Is Mr. Fung in the Colony?—Your witness said he was in Canton.

Don't you think he would be a valuable witness to you?—He would be a valuable witness to you.

Answer the question, please.—He would be a valuable witness to me if he repeated what he had said to Mr. Gedde and Mr. Harston.

Why didn't you get him to make an affidavit?—He would not.

Was it not one of your objects when you saw Mr. Harston to clear your character?—Yes.

To prevent myself being driven out of the Colony by Mr. Hastings.

Do you agree with Mr. Harston that your rights were substantial rights?—Certainly.

I put it to you that you were prepared to forego your substantial rights if Mr. Hastings allowed you to practise here?—I was.

You were prepared to enter into an agreement with a man who is charged with misappropriating money?—At that time.

And you were prepared to take no further steps to clear your character?—At that time we knew of the charges which Mr. Hastings was thinking of bringing against me, and unless Mr. Hastings did not make it public it did not matter.

Answer the question.—I am not a rich man and I could not afford to enter into heavy litigation to clear my character.

Didn't Mr. Gedde know about it?—Yes.

Didn't Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist know about it?—Yes.

And you were going to practise by yourself when you knew that these people with whom you would have to associate knew all about the matter?—Yes.

And you were going to live down to that accusation?—Because I had not enough money to vindicate my character.

When you had the interview with Mr. Hastings, did you say that I "must deny it or I shall go under altogether"?—It is not so.

So that was a pure invention on the part of Mr. Hastings?—That is so.

Didn't Mr. Hastings say to you? "Why don't you go to Canada; if I was a young man I would go to Canada."—Yes.

Didn't that convey something to your mind?—Yes, that he wanted to get rid of me.

Was there anyone present at those interviews?—No.

What, therefore, made him tax you with having made those admissions?—I see no reason.

I believe it was in March, 1907, you were consulted by the Kwong Hing Cheung firm against Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.?—Yes.

You had the sole conduct of the case, had you not?—I had.

Do you deny that Wong Hui Tong made you any loans or gave you any presents?—Absolutely.

In January, 1907, he paid you \$500 for costs?—Yes.

And he said he paid you \$200 as a loan?—That is false. I may add that I am not sure whether Wong paid me the money personally.

In Wong's evidence, you might remember, he said that some of the monies were paid by his agents.

Why should Wong Hui Tong come here and perjure himself?

The witness was understood to say that the reason why Wong came to Court was because he wanted something from Mr. Hastings.

Are you prepared to swear that Wong Hui Tong did not pay you \$350 for costs?—No.

On May the 5th, didn't Wong make you a loan of \$150?—No.

On 23rd June, did he lend you \$200?—That is false.

On the 29th didn't Wong pay you another loan of \$50?—No.

And what about the \$3,500 paid to you for costs?—No. That money was paid to Mr. George Hastings.

When was the receipt given for that money?—The money was paid on Saturday, but the receipt was given—signed by Mr. George Hastings—on Monday.

Please add up the accounts of costs which were paid to your firm down to the 17th July?—\$11,575.

Now, will you deduct from that \$4,500 paid into Court as security for costs?—\$7,075.

Will you look at the portfolio of 17th July?—How much do your costs come up to that date—17th July?—Profit costs \$3,316.

Will you tell how much was due to Counsel for fees up to 17th July?—\$2,500.

Wasn't it \$3,675?—No.

So that makes \$7,816 in all—amount due to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings for costs?—Yes.

That would leave the Kwong Hing Cheung firm \$741 due to Hastings and Hastings?—Yes.

At this stage the jury's verdict, and the Chief Justice's decision on the technical question of trespass in the Kwong Hing Cheung—Reuter, Brockelmann case, including dates, &c., was gone into.

After this, Mr. Potter questioned Mr. Dixon at length on the question of the amount paid to him by Wong Hui Tong and others in the matter of costs. This took some time and needed certain books and documents being consulted.

Is it true that you offered \$10,800 to Wong to close the whole affair?—It is not true. There was only \$10,300 in the client's account.

So he is quite wrong about that?—Absolutely.

Wong Hui Tong said to the Court that you offered him \$10,800 in full payment and that he refused it in the absence of a detailed account?—That is absolutely untrue.

At this stage the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

With reference to the report of the Police Court case appearing in our last issue, our attention has been called to the fact that we inadvertently reported Mr. James Marshall as having brought up the case. It was Mr. George Hogarth who proceeded against Miss Elizabeth Marshall for using abusive and insulting language. Mr. Marshall issued a cross-summons for assault. Both parties were bound over to keep the peace.

PROPERTY SALE.

\$8,000 FETTERED.

A property sale took place this afternoon at Mr. G. P. Lammett's sales-room, when all that piece of ground known and registered in the Land Office as Section H. of Inland Lot No. 430, together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 28, Cross Street, was put up by public auction. The annual Crown rent is \$9 5s and the area is 636 square feet or thereabouts. The property is held for the unexpired residue of the term of 999 years commencing from the 29th May, 1855, created by an indenture of Crown Lease of the whole of the lot dated the 17th October, 1855.

Mr. Leung King Nam offered \$8,000 for the property, and no advance being made on that sum, the property was knocked down to that gentleman at his own price.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL EDICT.

Peking, June 17. On the 22nd of the 2nd moon, this year, We issued an explicit Edict proclaiming the important anti-opium measures to be adopted and their division into prohibition of smoking and plantation. We hear, however, that the officials sent by the various Ministries and Offices in Peking to be examined as to their habits, are mostly petty officials of unimportant rank, and those who hold important appointments have seldom submitted to the test.

Moreover, some of them have resumed smoking after having broken off the vice. It shows that the prohibition is enforced in a perfunctory manner. We find that prohibition of smoking is foremost in importance a opium suppression.

According to reports from the provinces, poppy plantation has been entirely or partly prohibited, which shows that conscientious efforts have been put forward.

Should smoking not cease after plantation has been entirely prohibited, people would be addicted entirely to foreign opium. The poison would be worse. More money would be wasted and greater harm would be done. This would violate hygienic and economical principles.

The Anti-Opium Commissioners are commanded to ask the Peking and provincial authorities to institute inquiries and to subject doubtful officials strictly to examination. Viceroys, Governors, Manchus, Generals, and officials in charge of educational institutions, are commanded to make strict investigations and prohibit the vice.

In fact prohibition of smoking and plantation must go hand-in-hand, and all Ministries and Offices in and out of Peking are commanded to obey the several Edicts issued and carry out the matter in a faithful spirit. Any apathy in action will entail punishment on the negligent party. —N. C. D. News.

CHINAMAN'S BONES.

ANCESTRAL RELICS USED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Some of the strange difficulties to be encountered by the railway engineer in China were related to members of the Royal Society of Arts on 19th ult. by Mr. Arthur John Barry.

If official opposition to railways is now merely a matter of history, said Mr. Barry, "popular superstition still exists, if in a modified form. Fengshui is still a power to be reckoned with. The Fengshui of a place, as nearly as I can express it, is the luck of the place, but what luck depends upon only the wise men skilled in the mystery can say, and some of the conclusions arrived at after solemn investigation by the sages of Fengshui should put to shame the pronouncements of the sages of the Middle Ages."

"Spirits have to be taken into account, and their accustomed movements only the wise man knows. He only, therefore, can tell you whether the line you have laid out or the works you propose to construct will interfere with the habits of the unseen world or not, and whether any, and if so, what, modification must be introduced."

A MONEY EQUIVALENT.

The question of graves was a simpler one. As the Chinese buried their dead on any piece of unoccupied ground, it was generally impossible to lay out a railway without interfering with graves. But this was no longer an insurmountable difficulty, for the business instincts of the Chinese had triumphed over superstition, and his feelings could be saved by a suitable consideration.

"Any qualms of conscience that may assail him are dispelled by the knowledge that if his final piety is expressed by sufficiently vehement conscientious objections, the amount of compensation he will receive will be proportionately higher. He must, however, be wise enough not to overdo it, for there are several cases, when in deference to the eloquent objections of living representatives of the past generations the centre line of a railway has been deviated, and no entry could bring it back again to where it was before."

THE COMPENSATION BUSINESS.

The grave question was, however, still serious, for whenever compensation for disturbance was being paid it was remarkable how large a number of ancient and forgotten graves found owners.

"To make sure that a claimant really has a grave to claim upon, sometimes it is the rule to insist on such claimant producing the ancestral relics for inspection, and I know of one unfortunate man who was moved to genuine tears and despair because, after having done a brisk business in hiring out his parents' bones at 50 cents a time to eager applicants for compensation, one of them was careless enough to lose them, with the dire consequence, that the enterprising representative of a family, that in the future would have no friend to welcome him."

GERMAN TROOPS IN N. CHINA.

The following excellent letter, which has been addressed to our Tientsin contemporaries, speaks for itself.

Sir,—Permit me to inform you that in accordance with Imperial command the East Asiatic Detachment, including the Peking Legation guard of 150 men is going back to Germany to be disbanded.

The Legation Guard in Peking in command of Capt. Diakelmann departs after being relieved by the Marine Detachment on the 10th inst. in the charge of the aforesaid officer.

The East Asiatic Detachment takes this opportunity of expressing its most hearty thanks for the many demonstrations of friendly sociability they have been given as a feeling of genuine regret that the mutual good relations that have subsisted must come to an end owing to this parting.—Yours, &c.

VON BARFUS.

Lt. Col. and Commander, East Asiatic Detachment.
Tientsin, June 9.

THE SHANGHAI ALHAMBRA.

CESSATION OF A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

Once again has Shanghai's noted gambling resort, the Alhambra, drawn a cloth of mourning over its gaming tables. No longer do the roulette balls spin to the accompanying clicking of chips, and instead of the nightly scenes of hilarity there is a mournfulness about the so-called clubrooms suggestive of a closing, never to re-open. No reason is vouchsafed for this sudden termination of gambling festivities, and eager patrons anxious to risk their money in the games of chance are wondering what it is all about and when it is to end.

This sudden closing occurred several evenings ago without warning. People arrived as usual after driving past the Settlement limits and were met in the customary manner at the entrance of the establishment by an affable individual clad in dress-suit, but instead of being courteously led to the inner rooms where the roulette wheels were wont to spin unceasingly the guests were invited to partake of liquid refreshments at the big brightly-mirrored bar. If musically inclined they were advised to attend the concert-hall in an adjoining part of the large building where a solitary orchestra faintly tried to instil a measure of encouragement into the atmosphere by the playing of popular airs and now and again a solitary danseuse, airily clad, would appear and perform a light fantastic step or two before the footlights. But gambling? No! That was strictly tabooed. The roulette tables and all gambling appurtenances had disappeared. They had been mysteriously carted away. Where? Nobody knows. The only answer obtainable from the management as to all these strange proceedings was "We have lost heavily during the past few weeks and cannot start the game anew until more banking capital is acquired."

So ends for all time, if reports are true, public gambling in Shanghai. Not because the famous Alhambra establishment is short of funds as alleged or that intercaste strife is known to prevail among the gamblers themselves, but as a direct result of the active crusade being persistently waged by the Municipal police against this blot on Shanghai's fair name.

The beginning of the end may well be considered to have commenced several weeks ago when the police raided the place and not only carried away part of the gambling paraphernalia but built a barricade on Siccawei Road, prohibiting the public from passing to the establishment. Though the gamblers retaliated by threatening to bring legal proceedings against the police their threats resulted only in bringing about an armistice during which the police barrier was withdrawn and the gamblers resumed their vocation pending an intimation of approval or disapproval from the Spanish Minister in Peking. This long-awaited decision at length arrived and hence the final scene of mournfulness. What the exact terms are cannot be definitely ascertained, but of one thing all parties are assured and that is: The Shanghai colony of notorious gamblers can no longer conduct their nefarious traffic. Should they re-open in the future it will be with the aid of some newly discovered legal technicality which has been overlooked. In fact many still consider that a legal "bottle royal" with the police will yet occur before the gamblers are finally induced to relinquish their grasp upon Shanghai and purchase steamship tickets for newer fields.

Their troublesome history in conducting what has often been termed Shanghai's "golden palace of hell" has long been marvelled at by residents throughout the Far East and is usually considered to be a relic of the wars of the past ten years, in the Philippines, the Boxer campaign, and later, the Russo-Japanese struggle. During these strenuous times innumerable camp-followers, gamblers and blacklegs congregated in the East and when peace finally prevailed, the horde, as if by mutual consent, selected Shanghai as a Mecca for future gambling operations. Invariably without either country or religion they swore allegiance to any and various Powers whose representatives were either lax or heedless in regard to assisting the local police authorities in stamping out the gambling vice, and secured what they considered a permanent site for a veritable Monte Carlo beyond the international boundaries on Chinese soil.

Who the stern director of affairs and political levener of this noted place has been for the past few years will perhaps never be legally, definitely known. He is reported to be an insidious worker. Ever in the background, directing operations from a safe legal point of vantage, he has persistently defied Shanghai public ethics with a bravado which now appears to end ingloriously in the drawing of the closing curtain over his establishment with a mysterious silence, leaving the public to conjecture as to his plans. —Shanghai Times.

To-day's Advertisements.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE."

Captain W. O. Tyers, will be despatched as above on or about 11th July.

For Freight, apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909. [501]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"SEGURA."

Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above on or about 20th July.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. She is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery, and electric fans in staterooms. Doctor and Stewardess are carried. Fare to London £35.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909. [503]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ASSAYE."

Captain O. Jones, R.N.R., will leave for SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 24th June, 1909, at 6 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909. [4]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 24th June, at 10 A.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909. [465]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Some interesting observations on the commercial situation in the Far East appear in the report of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine on the past year. Referring to China, the report notes the unfavourable state of affairs which has prevailed. At Shanghai the accumulated stocks are still very important, and the banks have had to accord very large facilities to commerce to avoid an accentuation of the crisis. Nevertheless, the critical period may be considered as past. The Bank has not suffered serious losses. At Hankow, the future commercial metropolis of China, the operations of the bank's agency show marked progress. In the north, especially at Tientsin, the situation remains bad, and a long period will be necessary before the stocks of merchandise imported, principally for speculation, can be realised. The Bank's agency at Tientsin is of too recent establishment to have suffered from the crisis. There is every reason to be satisfied with the commencement made by the new agency at Peking. The operations at Singapore were maintained at the figure of the preceding year, while the agency at Bangkok experienced much activity and records an all-round advance. The general movement of the productive operations of the bank's branches and agencies rose last year to 1,132,293,163 and that of current accounts to 1,432,640,035, increases of 54 millions and 46 millions respectively, compared with the preceding year. The circulation of the bank's notes oscillated between 57 and 651 millions compared with the figure of 69 millions approached in 1907.

H. E. TIER LIANG, President of the Ministry of War, has pointed out to the Prince Regent that with the exception of the Hupeh, Kiangsu and Yunnan provinces, each of which has trained one division of troops, and Chihli provinces, in which two divisions have been formed, none of the provinces have formed any divisions, so that the complete organisation of thirty-six divisions of troops for the Army in China in the 4th year of Hsien Tung, cannot be expected. He advocates the immediate readjustment of finances, so as to provide funds to carry out the army scheme, and that the provincial governments should be forced to contribute the funds required. The Regent fully endorses his view.

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRA CHOICE SUGAR CURED

BACON and HAM.

VERY MILD

HONEYSUCKLE BRAND.

Only 60 cents a lb.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909. [586]

ASAHI BEER.

SAPPORO BEER.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents.

[471]

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(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF
RUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Underwrites and Liquidates.

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Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the inland sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

(Subject to alteration).

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"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, JULY 30TH.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.	ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, AUG. 20TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 10TH.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various "points of interest" en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43.

Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. UKADIJOUK, General & Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN, WEI HAI WEI & C'FOO	"CHONGSHING"	FRIDAY, 25th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 25th June, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 25th June, 4 P.M.
MOJI & KOBE	"FAUSANG"	SUNDAY, 27th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 2nd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"NAUSANG"	FRIDAY, 2nd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"YUENSANG"	SATURDAY, 3rd July, Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOUKSANG"	TUESDAY, 6th July, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers "Kwang", "Namsang" and "Pookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted with Electric Light throughout.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze River, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909.

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Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 tons gross	Sail 1st July, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 "	30th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 "	26th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	20th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES; PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, with out transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU AND YOKO.	"TACOMA-MARU"	6,178	SATURDAY, 3rd July.
Do.	"FITZPATRICK"	4,416	31st do.
Do.	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,178	28th Aug.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SWATOW, AMOY, FOOSHOW, and SHANGHAI	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fuscio	THURSDAY, 1st July, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, ANPING & TAKAO	"SOSHI MARU" Capt. K. Sugii	THURSDAY, 24th June, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. Kaburaki	TUESDAY, 29th June, at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHU MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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Shipping—Steamers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE," Captain Helms, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 24th June, at 10 A.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provision, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909.

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Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ASSAYE," Captain O. Jones, R.N.R., will leave for SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 24th June, 1909, at 6 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,006,354	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/4 for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$36.024	\$995 buyers London £93.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$4,009 \$150,000	\$10,323	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$850	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$234,757 \$151,900	none	\$14 for 1907	\$105 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,500,000 Tls. 507,747 Tls. 118,277 \$1,000,000	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	Tls. 105 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$850	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$19,748 \$105,149 \$281,809	\$2,464 9/4	Final of \$17 making \$17 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	\$840
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$14,415 \$199,64	\$7,375 3/4	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	\$225 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$43,663	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	\$111 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$850	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$18,000	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	\$345 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$24	\$1,000,000 \$264,538 \$99,007	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	\$11 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$50,000	Nil	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	\$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$70,421 \$15,344	\$20,370	Final of 1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	\$33 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$24,000	£4,755	6/4 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = 5 1/4	\$71 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000 \$750,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	Tls. 52 sellers
"Shall" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$68,817	Second interim of 1/4 for a/c 1908	Tls. 53 1/2 buyers 63/6 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$4,000	\$3,121	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	\$26 \$15 1/2
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 980,000 Tls. 481,479 Tls. 44,122 Tls. 81,000 Tls. 70,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$50,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	\$140 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$50,000	Dr. \$135,811	\$3 for 1897	\$15 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,171	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	Tls. 27 1/2 b.
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$12,180	£11,516	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	Tls. 18 1/2 sellers
Rioh Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$4,878	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$9 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$48,906	Dr. \$7,411	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$26,806 \$40,000	\$30,102	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	\$57 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$97,197	\$181,778	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	\$53 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 33,712	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	Tls. 76
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,357 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	Tls. 161
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	Tls. 104 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. 4,171	\$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	\$10
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,000	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	\$9 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	14,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,000	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	\$8 b. ex n.f.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	\$38 b. new \$103 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$41,361	\$5,436	60 cents for 1908	\$51 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	\$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,433,045 Tls. 31,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	Tls. 120
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	\$46
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	Tls. 123 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	\$8 1/2 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 125,000 Tls. 37,472	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	Tls. 85
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none Tls. 37,472	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	Tls. 108
Sey Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	none Tls. 37,472	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	Tls. 375
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,500 \$40,000	£648	1/10th per share for 1907 = 1.937	\$102
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil	\$1.20 or 1908	\$141 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$11,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	\$6 1/2 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$14,007	80 cents for 1908	\$9 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	\$16 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,75	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	\$12
Hall & Holtz, Limited	31,000	\$20	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$18,957	\$2 for year ending 29.2.09	\$21 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	\$20 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	\$155 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$18,190	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	\$25
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gd. 100	Gd. 100	Tls. 247,500 Tls. 65,911	Tls. 8,612	2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	for div Tls. 1,050 b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	85,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,201	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	\$13 1/2 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$18,640	None	\$18
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	Tls. 113 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,150	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	Tls. 166 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	18,350	£20	£20	Tls. 220,000 Tls. 220,000	Tls. 23,038	Final of 3/- making 4/- for 1908	Tls. 415 buyers
South China Moring Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none Tls. 220,000	Dr. \$56,602	None	\$14
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none Tls. 220,000	\$230	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	\$5 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,495 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	Tls. 64 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.05	\$11 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,350	80 cents on 9,900 ord shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	\$13 sales
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. for 1908	\$4.70
William Powell, Limited	11,000	\$7	\$7	none \$1,000,000	\$3.95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	\$4 sellers

*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisiteos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO., AGENTS.



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful impurities, or other influences incident to the wear and tear and waste of modern life. It builds up the trembling, quivering, and quaking system, restores the vitality, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, headache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in what ever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, acnes, eruptions, all glandular swellings, discolours, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bed legs, bad breath, skin diseases, ulcers, sores, scalds or scalds, neck, improve the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food" or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government stamp with the words "VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE" and "VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE" on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, Registered Trade Mark. "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c. with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. For a free trial in envelope on receipt of Postal Order stamped: from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or Agents for above medicines. Price 10 pence Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS.

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

CHARTERS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR.

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAUPTEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAN BRAND. HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c.

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c.

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